Supplemental Document

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Combined fluorescence lifetime and surface topographical imaging of biological tissue: supplement

Charlotte Hopkinson,[1] Andrew B. Matheson,[1] Neil Finlayson,[1] Michael G. Tanner,[2] Ahsan R. Akram,[3] and Robert K. Henderson[1,*]

[1] *Institute for Integrated Micro and Nano Systems, School of Engineering, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3FF, UK*
[2] *Institute of Photonics and Quantum Sciences, School of Engineering and Physical Sciences, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh EH14 4AS, UK*
[3] *Centre for Inflammation Research, Institute of Regeneration and Repair, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh BioQuarter, Edinburgh EH16 4UU, UK*
[*] *robert.henderson@ed.ac.uk*

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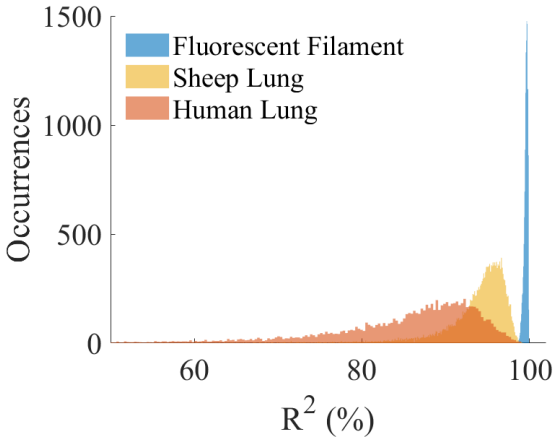

Fig. S1. Histograms of R^2 values to show the goodness of fit of the curve used to estimate fluorescence lifetime. This has been done for the three datasets (fluorescent filament, sheep lung tissue and human lung tissue).

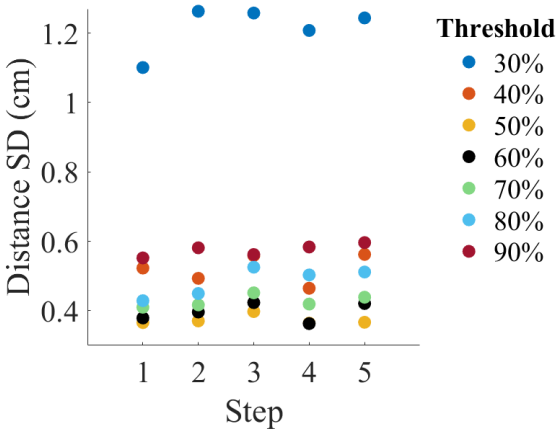

Fig. S2. Plot of standard deviation (SD) in distance across the pixels for Step 1-5 of Material 3, calculated using different threshold values.

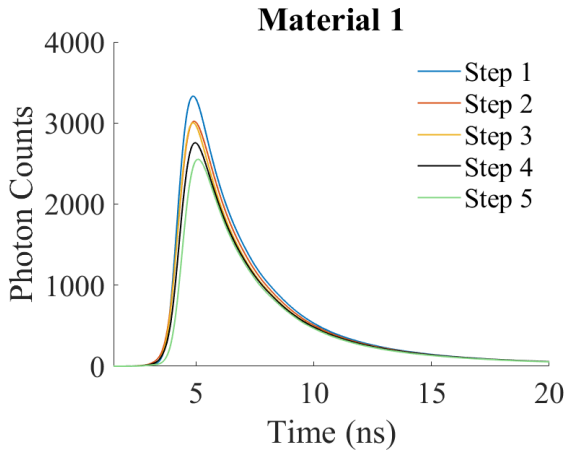

Fig. S3. Photon decay curves calculated by taking an average over the pixels for each step of Material 1.

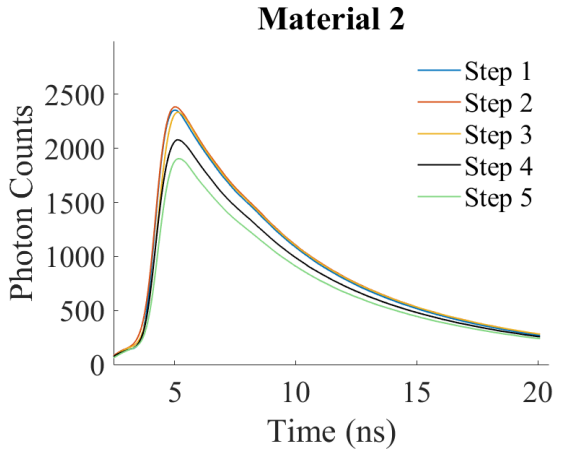

Fig. S4. Photon decay curves calculated by taking an average over the pixels for each step of Material 2.

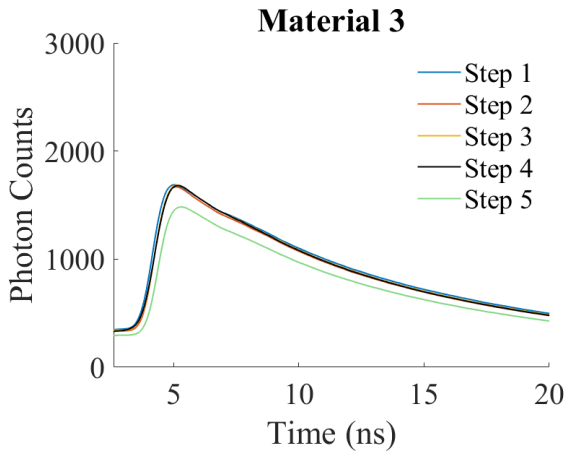

Fig. S5. Photon decay curves calculated by taking an average over the pixels for each step of Material 3.

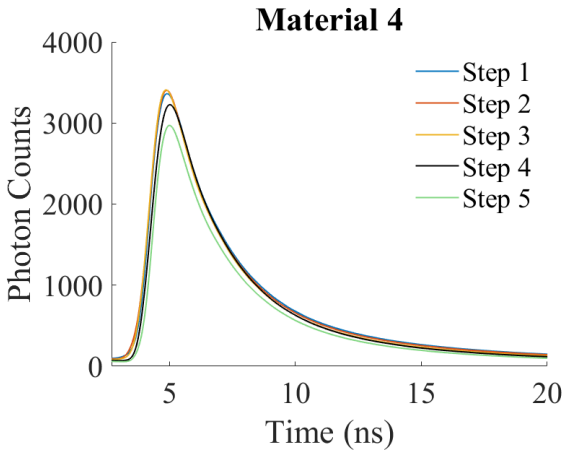

Fig. S6. Photon decay curves calculated by taking an average over the pixels for each step of Material 4.

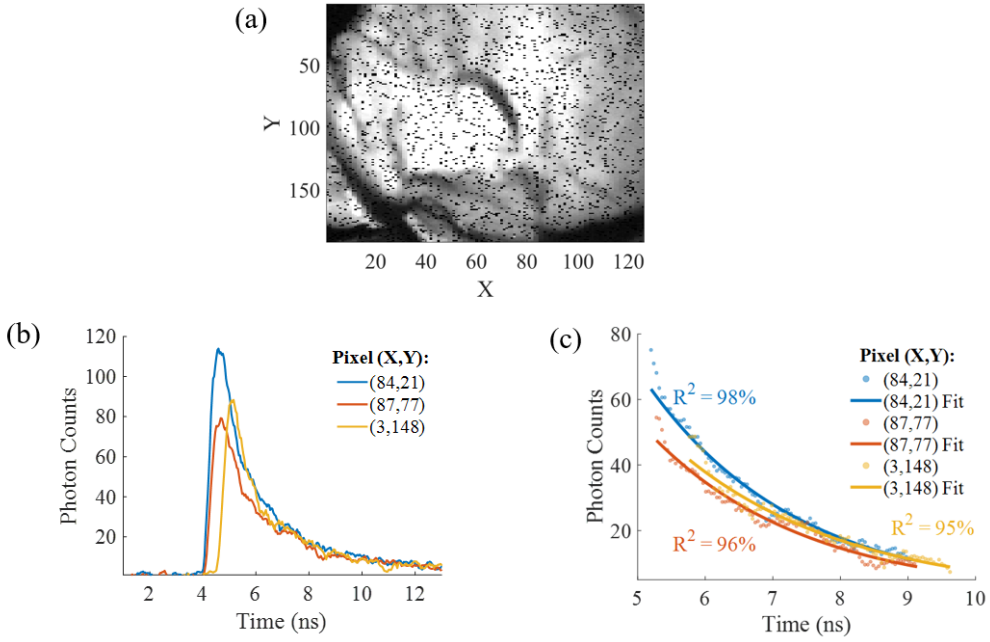

Fig. S7. (a) Intensity image of the sheep lung tissue with pixel number shown on the X,Y axis. (b) Photon decays of three pixels from (a). (c) As (b), but showing only the range between $t_{initial}$ and t_{final}, along with the fits to Eq(3). R^2 values of fits are shown alongside.

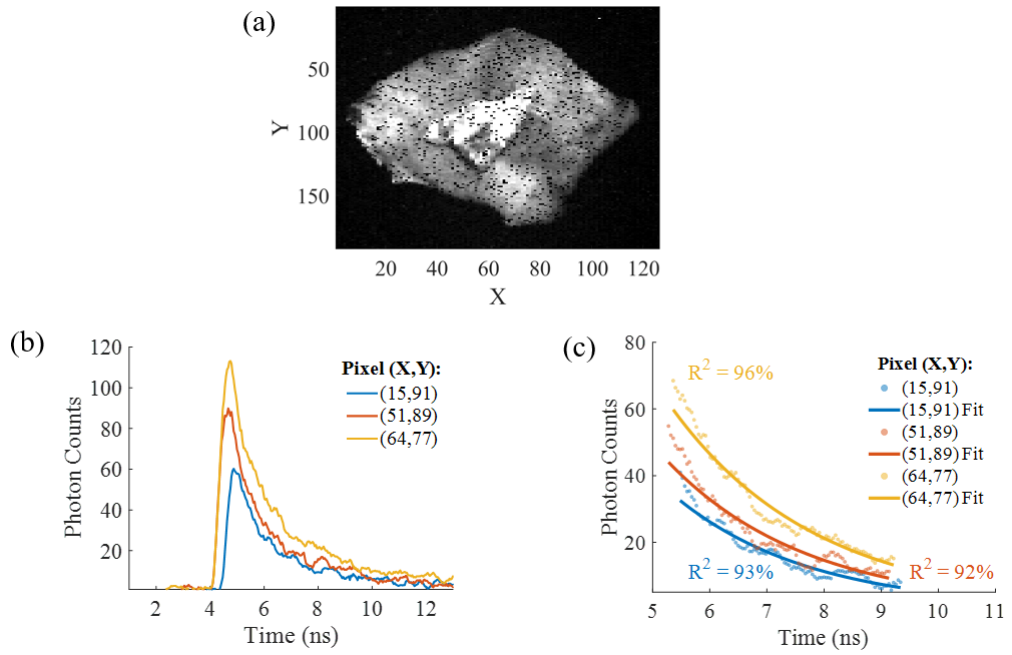

Fig. S8. (a) Intensity image of the human lung cancer tissue positioned on top of a non cancerous piece of lung tissue with pixel number shown on the X,Y axis. (b) Photon decays of three pixels from (a). (c) As (b), but showing only the range between $t_{initial}$ and t_{final}, along with the fits to Eq(3). R^2 values of fits are shown alongside.